thought to be based on a misidentification. Further collecting will no doubt more accurately delimit the distribution of the genus.

Additional ecological data are greatly needed on *Glossus humanus*. The species apparently is found on sand, sandy-mud, or mud bottoms. It has been thought by some to have a wide bathymetric range, but this idea is now believed to be incorrect. Jeffreys has reported *Glossus* from more than 2,000 meters of water, but the specimens found at that depth are probably all *Kelliella*. *Glossus* apparently is found in depths ranging from about 5 to 150 meters. The probable temperature of the bottom where the genus thrives ranges from 8° to 15°C.

Acknowledgments.—The following persons gave me data on geographical distribution of specimens of *Glossus*: William J. Clench, Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College; Leo G. Hertlein, California Academy of Sciences; A. Myra Keen, Stanford University. I am greatly indebted to them for their assistance.

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MALACOLOGY.—*More new urocoptid mollusks from Mexico.* Paul Bartsch, U. S. National Museum.

To the indefatigable efforts and the stimulating influence that Miss Marie Bourgeois, of Mixcoac, exerted upon her friends to help make known the molluscan fauna of Mexico, the U. S. National Museum is indebted for the following new species of urocoptid land snails transmitted to us for report.

Coelostemma anconai, n. sp.
Figs. 1, 3

Shell cylindroconic, pale horn-colored when living, dead shells white. The nucleus consists of about two turns, which are somewhat inflated and strongly rounded and form a slightly bulbous apex. The nuclear turns are finely granulose. The first seven postnuclear whorls increase gradually in width, rendering this part of the shell elongate-conic. Beginning with the eighth turn the shell becomes cylindric in form, contracting slightly on the last three whorls. The postnuclear whorls are slightly rounded and separated by a moderately impressed suture. They are marked by decidedly retractively curved axial riblets, which are slightly less strongly developed on the cylindric portion of the shell than on the two ends. Of these riblets about 40 are present on the second postnuclear turn, 80 on the tenth, and 62 on the penultimate whorl. On the last turn behind the peristome the riblets become fine, hairlike, and crowded. The spaces separating the riblets average about double the width of the ribs. The last turn is solute for about one-fifth of a turn, the solute portion bearing the rib sculpture of the rest of this portion of the shell. The aperture is subcircular and is somewhat sinuous on the parietal wall where the peristome is a little less expanded than on the rest of the aperture where it widens in a gentle curve. The columella is hollow, broad, about one-third the width of the shell, and shows fine axial markings; it gradually narrows in the last two turns.

The holotype, U.S.N.M. no. 595018, has 19 whorls and measures: Length 26 mm; diameter of the cylindric portion 6 mm. U.S.N.M. no. 595019 comprises the paratype, of which we have figured the columella and some fragments.

We are naming the species for Prof. I. Ancona, who collected the specimens at Ixcatiopan, Guerrero, Mexico.

Of the known species of *Coelostemma* this species resembles most nearly *C. igualaensis* Bartsch, from Iguala, Guerrera, Mexico, from which it is easily distinguished by its smaller size, more cylindric outline, narrower shell, and stronger ribbing.

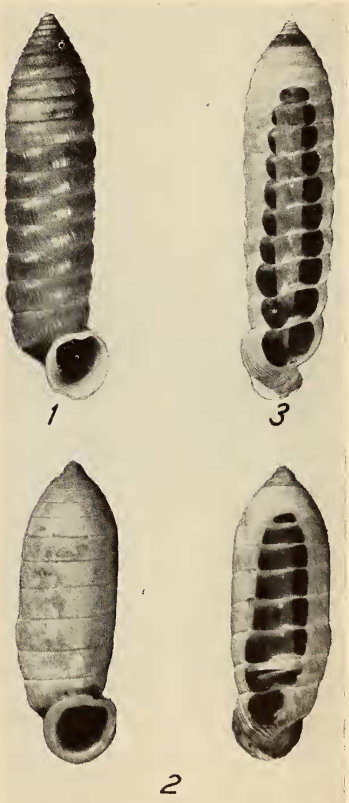
Holospira wilmoti, n. sp.
Fig. 2

Shell cylindroconic, white with the interior of the aperture pale chestnut-brown. The nucleus consists of about 2½ strongly rounded whorls that form a mucronate apex. The first four postnuclear whorls increase rapidly in width, while the succeeding turns are cylindric, contracting again toward the base. The postnuclear whorls are flattened and separated by a slightly impressed suture. On the conic portion feeble decidedly retractively curved axial riblets are indicated, while on the cylindric portion the axial markings are reduced to mere lines of growth. The last whorl and a little of the penultimate turn bear distantly spaced somewhat sinuous axial ribs, which extend undiminished over the slightly angulated periphery and the base into the umbilical chink. These ribs are about one-third as wide as the spaces that separate them. The last whorl is solute for about one-eighth of a turn. Aperture obliquely pear-shaped; peristome broadly flatly expanded and thickened. Columella hollow, about one-fourth the diameter of the whorls, bearing a feeble obsolete fold in the cylindric portion of the shell which expands into a thin slightly curved blade in the penultimate whorl, where it extends over three-fifths of the width of the chamber bending slightly upward toward the parietal fold. In the last turn the columellar fold becomes much reduced and thickened, being scarcely noticeable in the aperture. The parietal fold is well developed and is confined to the penultimate turn. The basal fold in the same turn is poorly developed, while the labial fold is about one-half as strong as the parietal fold.

The type, U.S.N.M. no. 595020, was collected by George Wilmot on Cerro del Fraile, near Villa García, Nuevo León, Mexico. It has 14 whorls and measures: Length 20 mm; diameter of cylindric portion 7 mm.

This species most nearly resembles *H. orcutti* Bartsch, which Orcutt collected on a limestone paredon in Coahuila, Mexico. Its much smaller size and more cylindric form readily distinguish it.

We take pleasure in naming it for its discoverer.



Figs. 1–3.—1, 3, *Coelostemma anconai*, n. sp.; 2, *Holospira wilmoti*, n. sp.